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N. B. Any degree of red or yellow hue may be given to the yarn by increasing or diminishing the quantity of ruddle or red chalk.

*Sixth operation....*For every ten pounds of yarn make a lye from half a pound of pot or pearlashes; pour the clear lye into the boiling pan; add a sufficient quantity of water thereto, that will cover the yarn about four inches; light the fire, and enter the yarn, when the liquor is a little warm; observe to keep it constantly under the liquor for two hours; increase the heat regularly till it come to a scald; then take the yarn out, wash it, and hang it to dry as in former operations.

*Seventh operation....*Make a sour liquor of oil of vitriol and water; the degree of acidity may be a little less than the juice of lemons; lay the yarn in it for about an hour, then take it out, wash it very well and wring it; give it a second washing and wringing, and lay it on a board.

N. B. This operation is to dissolve the metallic particles, and remove the ferruginous matter, that remains on the surface of the thread after the fifth operation.

*Eighth operation....*For every ten pounds of yarn dissolve one pound of best white soap in clear water, and add as much water to this liquor in your boiling pan as will be sufficient to boil the yarn for two hours. When these liquors are well mixed, light the fire, enter the yarn, and bring the liquor to boil in about an hour. Continue it boiling slowly an hour; take it out, wash it in clear water very well, and hang it to dry as in former operations; when dry, it is ready for the weaver.

N. B. It appears to me from experiments, that I have made, that less than four operations in the preparation of the yarn will not be sufficient to cleanse the pores of the fibres of the cotton, and render the colour permanent. *Trans. Dub. Soc.*

DETACHED ANECDOTES.

THE CLERICAL CHARACTER IN AMERICA.

A WRITER of celebrity who published at New York in 1807, describing the manners and dress of the Clergy of that country, uses the following characteristic expressions.

There is not a Clergyman in New-York of any description, nor as far as I can learn, in all America, that can lead a concert, or play upon the fiddle, or that dances, or manages an assembly, or gets drunk, or rides in at the death of a fox, or that wears buck-skin breeches, or a ruffled-shirt, or keeps a mistress: all they do is to—marry the young people, christen their children, visit the sick, comfort the afflicted, go to church, preach twice or thrice on a Sunday, teach the living how to live, and the dying how to die; they are pure in their lives, uncorruptible in their morals, and preach universal love and toleration; and what is more unaccountable, they have no tythes, and they live in the very midst of their congregations.

THE CONDITION OF AN AMERICAN SOLDIER.

A gentleman who had travelled through many of the European nations, found it necessary to cross the Atlantic in 1806. Arriving at New-York, he expressed a wish to visit the barracks, but to his astonishment he was informed there was no barrack there. That the soldiers lived in their own houses, and slept with their own wives. Nay more, that they possessed counting-houses, clerks, ware-houses, ships, coaches, country seats, and, strange to tell, they had no pay!

HONESTY AT COURT.

Queen Caroline, once pressed the celebrated Dr. Clarke strongly to acquaint her with her faults. After evading this delicate business as long as he could without giving offence, he at length said; "As I am compelled, your Majesty must pardon me for saying that when people come from the country to St. James' chapel, for a sight of the royal family, it is

not a very edifying example to them, to see your Majesties talking during the whole time of divine service."—The Queen blushed: told the Doctor he was right, and a hearty laugh ensued. "Well Doctor," said she, "now tell me another fault." No, Madam, excuse me; when I see that your Majesty has amended this, it will be time enough to talk of another.

MODERN LATINITY.

About a century and a half ago, when the learned languages constituted an essential part of the education of a gentleman, it was customary to quote the classics on every occasion, but more particularly in public speeches. At such times the Cardinal de Retz had acquired the reputation of quick recollection, and ready application: perceiving on a certain occasion that his hearers expected this favourite ornament of speech, and not remembering a passage exactly to the purpose, he successfully ventured on an extempore effusion. Being told by some persons present that they did not remember the words in any ancient writer, the Cardinal coolly replied, "It is in some part of Cicero, but I cannot exactly point out the place." That could not be bad Latin which passed for the language of Tully.

DAUPHIN CLASSICS.

These valuable editions of the best classics were first undertaken at the suggestion of Huet, Bishop of Arranches, for the instruction of his royal pupil, a son of Louis XIV. and more immediately under the direction of the French prelate Bossue.

Virgil was edited by De la Rue; Horace, Juvenal and Persius, by Desprez; Livy, by Doujat, and Freinshemius; Sallust by Crespin; and Terence, by Nicholas Camus.

Colleson superintended Martial; Claudian was assigned to Piron, and Plautus to De L'Onore; Me. Dacier supervised Florus, Aurelius Victor, and Eutropius; Catullus, Tibullus and Propertius were published by Philip du Bois; Tacitus by Pachona.

DECAYED MEMORY.

Theodore Beza, during the last six

years of his life, lost all recollection of present objects and occurrences, but retained correct early impressions, particularly of literary compositions. Being visited by a friend, he repeatedly forgot what they were talking of, and seeing his old associate about to leave him, with a melancholy conviction that his faculties were irrecoverably impaired, Beza requested him to sit a little longer, and soon after repeated to him a large portion of the Psalms of David in Hebrew, and of the Epistles of St. Paul in Greek.

ANTIEN FREEDOM OF ELECTION.

During the reign of Elizabeth, when to serve in parliament was thought a burthen rather than an honour, the Earl of Leicester addressed the following letter to the Electors of Andover in Hampshire: "Whereas it hath pleased her Majesty to appoint a Parliament to be presently called; and being steward of your town, I make bold to pray that you would give me the nomination of one of your burgesses, and should you wish to avoid the charges and allowance, if you will bestow the nomination of the other also on me, I will thank you for it, appoint a sufficient man, and pay all expenses.

Praying your speedy answer, I bid you right heartily farewell.

Leicester."

CROMWELL.

The following curious character of that sanctified warrior, is translated literally from Dr. Bate's *Elenchus Motuum Nuperorum in Anglia*. "A perfect master of all the arts of dissimulation, who, turning up the whites of his eyes, and seeking the Lord; with pious gestures, will weep, pray and cant most devoutly, till an opportunity offers of giving his dupe a knock down blow under the short ribs."

LOYAL ADDRESSES.

Richard Cromwell carefully preserved to the day of his death, two large trunks full of addresses presented to him when Protector, a short time only before he was deposed; these from the customary expressions used in such compositions, he called the *lives and fortunes of the people of England*.